

WEEKLY COURIER

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JASPER - - - INDIANA

The weather man isn't such a bad fellow—at times.

This county is getting back into its dollar shirt and sanity.

Yap is now classified by diplomatic geographers as delicate ground.

By the way, we see no tendency of military's heels to seek prewar levels.

A trans-Atlantic tourist these days can't tell what company he is sailing under.

Diamonds are coming down, but that doesn't relieve the unemployment problem much.

It looks as if the movement for an embargo on dyes failed to put over its color scheme.

The doctor who recommends pleasant thoughts while eating should edit the food prices.

As a condition, famine is making ducks and drakes of soviet government as a theory.

The doctors are "silent" on the latest serum cure for blindness. That is, they "can't see it."

A lawyer has had his will put on a phonograph record. It would be easy enough to break that.

Old shoes are seldom thrown away any more at weddings. There aren't any old shoes any more.

Spain is preparing for a big war in Morocco. And so the peace movement progresses crab fashion.

The thing the tired business man needs to give him a renewed interest in life is a little business.

It is changed now to read "One-half the world doesn't care if the other half doesn't live." It's more modern.

"There are lots of good fish in the sea." Much better, in fact, than after they have been in cold storage.

According to jewelers wrist watches for men are going out of style. This ought to cheer the pickpockets.

A returned vacationist always impresses one as being regretful that he got back safe and sound.

When the president of the big concern sends out word that he is too busy to see you, send word back that it is a matter pertaining to golf.

It's taxation without representation when dad stays home while the rest of the family goes on a vacation.

While awaiting the working of the law of supply and demand, we might do some work on our own account.

An early fall is predicted, but most people will consider the prediction merely the coal dealer's propaganda.

The old-fashioned man who used to borrow your lead pencil, now carries a fountain pen which never has any ink in it.

The Japanese have movie officials to explain the action of the play. Here in America the bonehead sitting behind you does it.

Paraffin, according to a science note, is found in the native state in coal. It seems to be a season, in fact, when you can find most anything in coal.

When a girl tells a man she likes to see him smoke a pipe he might as well start looking at houses for rent.

Germany accepted peace in a half-hearted way, but the half-price way she's going after trade is another story.

The successful man who scorns publicity always has a few spare photographs of himself when the reporter calls.

Edison gets along on four hours' sleep a night; and since he turned loose the phonograph on us nearly everybody else does also.

Three-cent postage? Too many letters are mailed, anyway. If half the letters written were torn up immediately afterward this would be a happier world.

Former Premier Okuma says Japan could save 200,000,000 yen by reducing armament and spend it more profitably on education. That goes for all nations.

There's no disappointment keener than that of the mother of a first baby that refuses to cut its first tooth on time.

"What is the chief cause of divorce?" asks a college professor. Speaking offhand, we should say, matrimony.

Do returning tourists tell us what they saw in Europe or only what they wish us to believe? How else account for the flatly contradictory testimony presented?

INDIANA State News

Indianapolis.—Complete unofficial returns on the vote cast for and against 13 amendments to the constitution of Indiana in a special state election, as reported and unofficially tabulated, show No. 1, which provides for the full naturalization of foreigners before they can vote, was the only one to receive an affirmative majority. The totals for the 3,384 precincts in the state show the following: Majority for—1, voters, 48,534; majority against—2, registration, 19,534; 3, appointment, 40,585; 4, vote, 17,262; 5, state terms, 37,780; 6, county terms, 32,445; 7, prosecutors' terms, 42,344; 8, lawyers, 39,547; 9, state superintendent, 101,428; 10, taxation, 134,484; 11, income tax, 117,830; 12, negroes in militia, 57,177; 13, salaries, 37,436.

Indianapolis.—The state board of tax commissioners, in a letter to the Indianapolis board of school commissioners in reply to the school board's resolution demanding within seven days approval or denial of the school board's bond issue proposal of \$847,000 for four school buildings, sets out that if the school board will reduce the cost of these buildings to \$660,000 it will approve an appropriate bond issue. The total reduction advised by the state board, it was pointed out, would save almost enough money to build another school building as good as the most expensive of the four planned, and better than the other three.

Indianapolis.—The county tax levy for next year was fixed at 27 cents on each \$100 of taxable, and an ordinance fixing the budget at approximately \$1,400,000 was passed by the Marion county council. The tax levy, providing for a reduction of 4 1/2 cents from the county levy in effect this year, will help to offset the increased levy ordered by the Indianapolis board of school commissioners and the expected increase in the state levy. With the reduction in the city levy, the reduced county levy will result in about the same tax rate in Indianapolis as the rate this year, a total of \$2.42 on each \$100 of taxable.

Bloomington.—The first case ever tried by a woman as judge in Monroe county was heard by Mrs. Minnie Waldron, a member of the bar. The case was that of Charles Billmeyer, proprietor of a restaurant, who was charged with violating the liquor laws. Mrs. Waldron acted as special judge in the case after the defense had taken a change of venue from Mayor W. W. Weaver. She found the defendant guilty and sentenced him to six months at the Indiana state farm and fined him \$300. Then she suspended the fine and sentence on a promise of good behavior.

Anderson.—The Madison county council restored the office of county agricultural agent after striking out an appropriation of \$2,500 for the agent's salary, when reviewing the county budget. The council approved a \$10,000 appropriation for county jail improvements one day but eliminated it the next. The tax rate for county purposes was increased from 15 to 26 cents, and the good road levy was raised from 9 to 12 cents.

Indianapolis.—This will be the biggest building year Indianapolis has ever known, records of the city building bureau for the first eight months of 1921 indicate. Figures, including August, show an increase of \$1,654,803 over a corresponding period of 1920, the largest previous year. The number of permits is also about 20 per cent larger. Forty per cent of the year's construction has been of homes, bureau officials said.

Indianapolis.—Men convicted in the federal court in this state and sentenced to prison hereafter will be sent to the federal prison at Leavenworth instead of the federal prison at Atlanta, under instructions received by Frederick VanNuy, United States district attorney at Indianapolis from the attorney general of the United States. No reason was given for the change.

Gary.—Gary gasoline consumers received short measure of 5,867.29 gallons in the last month, according to the report of the city sealer. The loss in actual cost amounted to more than \$1,000. It is estimated that 225,065 gallons of gasoline are sold here each month. Almost all the pumps were giving short measure. They were adjusted.

Terre Haute.—The damage to the corn crop in the southern part of Vigo county and parts of Sullivan county will run high, county agricultural observers assert. Several thousand acres of corn in the bottom lands of the two counties have been destroyed, either by the intense heat or by the breaking of the Honey creek levee and the waters spreading over the fields.

Wabash.—Approximately 400 students have registered at Manchester college at North Manchester, Ohio Winger, head of the college, said. At the summer school 450 students were enrolled. Forty teachers are employed this year.

Indianapolis.—Attorneys representing a number of the defendants in the suit filed by U. S. Lesh, attorney general, against 39 milk dealers and ice cream makers in Indiana, charging them with operating a "milk trust," filed pleas in abatement in Superior court, before Judge Solon J. Carter.

Lafayette.—Extension plans for experimental work in the growing of apples, peaches and small fruits have been formed by Purdue university horticulturists with the recent purchase of 120 acres for a fruit experimental farm two and a half miles west of Lafayette. The actual experimental work at the university was limited because only 17 acres were given over to the department of horticulture. More elaborate experimental work in studying the effect of different stock from which trees come will be undertaken, along with pruning experiments, soil management of orchards and other problems. A peach, cherry and plum orchard also will be set out for experimental work with these crops. A study will be undertaken also as to the best methods of handling strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and other small fruits. Truck gardening also will be undertaken in a more extensive way.

Indianapolis.—Plans of the War department for increasing the Indiana National Guard, sent to Harry B. Smith, adjutant general of Indiana, call for 4,714 men in the guard by June 30, 1922, and for the organization of a number of new units. The strength of the guard now is approximately 2,700 men. The expansion will bring the following new units: Headquarters for an infantry brigade, an infantry regiment, headquarters for field artillery regiment, headquarters for another battery of field artillery, a service battery for the field artillery, headquarters and service company and an engineer battalion.

Indianapolis.—Highest honors in the boys' live stock judging contest at the Indiana state fair went to the team of three boys from Warrick county. This team won the \$200 trophy and the right to represent Indiana in the national junior judging contest at the International live stock exposition at Chicago in December, with \$100 toward expenses. Howard Bates of Newberg, Warrick county, made the highest individual score of the 147 boys in the contest, winning a \$100 scholarship at Purdue university. His successful teammates were Paul Rauth and Rufus Scates, who tied for eleventh in individual scoring.

Sullivan.—Robert Veal of Indianapolis and Ed Thompson of St. Joe, Mich., who attempted to escape from the Sullivan county jail, were sentenced by Judge W. H. Bridwell of the Sullivan court to a term of three years in the Indiana reformatory and fined \$100. Andrew Turner of Palestine, Ill., arrested on a charge of having passed ten saws through the bars to the prisoners, is in the county jail awaiting a hearing, as is also his brother, Paul Turner, who was arrested on a charge of robbing the Barker grocery store in Sullivan.

Indianapolis.—Sheriffs and city chiefs of police in many places in Indiana have not been heeding the 1921 law which requires them to report to the auto-theft division of the office of the secretary of state the loss by theft or recovery of a stolen motor vehicle in their territories, said R. T. Humes, chief of the Indiana state motor vehicle police, and he has prepared a letter to send to each of the officials directing their attention to chapter 265, section 14 of the title registration act.

Lebanon.—The body of the man killed by Joseph Cain, sheriff of Boone county, in a fight with five liquor runners on the Noblesville road, eight miles east of Lebanon, has been identified as that of Paul Joseph Erwin of Chicago. Friends took the body to Chicago. Erwin was twenty-two years old and a clerk in a cigar store in Chicago. He was shot in the stomach, in the Williams hospital at Lebanon.

Indianapolis.—The total of state tax levies to be fixed soon for collection next year will be close around 22.4 or 24.3 cents, it seems probable from a study of the state tax situation. The total will be from 2.4 to 4.3 cents higher than the total this year. The new administration has fixed state tax levies. The levies for this year were fixed by the Goodrich administration.

Indianapolis.—At a meeting of the state creamery board the licenses of three milk and cream testers were revoked. Prof. H. W. Gregory, chief of the dairy department of Purdue university and chairman of the creamery board, announced that the action of the board was due to reports that the persons involved had been incorrectly testing cream and milk.

Beech Grove.—Three armed bandits held up the Beech Grove State bank at Beech Grove, forced three employees and a customer of the bank into a back room and escaped in an automobile with approximately \$25,000. A confederate of the bandits remained at the wheel of the automobile in front of the bank while the holdup was being committed.

South Bend.—With the death of Veronica Tuski, age three, four persons have died as a result of a collision between an automobile and an interurban car on the Chicago, South Bend & Northern Indiana railway. The other victims of the accident, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Tuski and son, Louis were killed outright.

Indianapolis.—The public service commission received a protest sent by the Exchange club of Clinton against the valuations proposed for the consolidation of seven Indiana public utilities into the Indiana Electric corporation.

Muncie.—Fire, which is thought to have originated in the engine room, destroyed the grain elevator of the Woodbury-Elliott company, in the village of Progress, southeast of here, with all its contents, causing a loss estimated at \$40,000. The elevator was filled with wheat and oats.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Uncle Sam's Sword Hand Made Stronger



WASHINGTON.—The establishment of a war plans division in the general staff of the army and creation of a war council have been announced by Secretary of War Weeks, through publication of an order by Gen. John J. Pershing, the chief of staff, directing reorganization of the general staff.

General Pershing's order is the consummation of a plan originated by Secretary Weeks whereby there would be organized within the general staff a special war staff ready for the call to war at a moment's notice, with its organization perfected to the point of functioning as it should in time of war.

"Through the plan worked out by General Pershing and General Harbord, the assistant chief of staff," said Secretary Weeks, "we will have a

well organized war staff, which can function for war at a moment's notice without crippling any branch of this general staff at home.

"The plan has been worked out by the two generals who were the best fitted to do it, and in their plan they have embodied the best features of war staff organization as developed in the world war."

General Pershing, as chief of staff of the armies, is the head of the war plans division created in the general staff, which will counsel from time to time with the war council, consisting of the secretary of war, the assistant secretary of war, and the chief of staff.

The order reorganizes the general staff into the five following divisions, each under immediate control of an assistant chief of staff. Personnel division (first division), Military intelligence division (second division), Operations and training division (third division), Supply division (fourth division), War plans division.

The war plans division is to be so organized as to enable it, in the event of mobilization, to furnish the nucleus of the general staff personnel for each of the general staff divisions required at the general headquarters in the field."

Views of Sawyer on Rehabilitation

THE question of hospitalization of the World War veterans is one embracing many important features which have heretofore been unnecessary in the construction of proper hospitals for the care of civilian sick, according to Brig. Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, the President's physician and military aid.

"There is nothing too good for the World War veteran who is trying to regain his health and re-establish himself in civilian activities," he says. "A vocational training program which is carried out on the basis of entertainment and hospital occupation is unfair, both to the World War veteran and to those who have the responsibility of operating such an institution.

"Sensible engagement such as will improve both mind and body should be the policy of the rehabilitation forces. To make such a plan workable it is quite important that every institution giving hospital care to the ex-soldiers should have a well-equipped and perfectly arranged special apartment in which vocational training can be carried on. With an academic course as the underlying principle, it will then be quite easy to carry out a commercial course which would lead into all



the practical lines of business, such as banking, accounting, etc. There should be an industrial branch of the educational system. There should be an agricultural course.

"Out of these four courses could certainly be applied, separately or jointly, information which would without question make every individual participating more capable, more self-reliant, with greater earning power.

"Some have an idea that there is such a difference between the various classes of patients that each must have a separate institution in which to be treated. With that view I am not in accord. I know after a third of a century contact with all classes of patients that it is perfectly possible for all classes of cases to be treated in the same institution. It is unjust to stamp any as defectives."

I. W. W. Poet in Jail Yarns to Be Free



Y EARNING for liberty, Charles Ashleigh, poet and a "follower of the road" by inclination, languishes today a prisoner in Leavenworth, buoyed only by the hope of pardon from President Harding.

Through the intercession of Vachel Lindsay, Harriet Monroe, Hudson Maxim, Charles Rann Kennedy, Judge Anderson of Boston, Mary Heaton Vorse and others who believe in his innocence, Ashleigh hopes that Attorney General Daugherty will recommend his pardon to the President. He went to the federal penitentiary on April 25, 1921, to serve a sentence of ten years' imprisonment passed on him

in Chicago by Judge Landis for violation of the espionage act, the selective service act, and a number of other statutes, as a member of the I. W. W. He was also fined \$10,000.

Ashleigh is thirty-three years old. He was born in London and has worked in South America on newspapers. His longing for the beauties of nature finds expression in poetry. One of his poems, entitled "When I Go Out," contains these lines:

O be to me tender, leaves that wait outside
This sullen wall, and keep inviolate
Until I come to you with love-dumb lips
From out this dull tenement of hate:
Out of the fresh breathing of the earth
To draw away from my rasping fear,
My woundings and my frettings, till my mind
Is soothed by winds that draw like nurses near.
When I go out . . . O roads of all the world!
O beauty, fields and cities, do not fail!
Wait, strong friends, my coming—let my heart
Once more drink glory on a careless trail.

Disarmament Demonstration by Women

M OVEMENT for a world-wide demonstration for disarmament participated in the women of all nations, to be held on Armistice day when the international conference convenes in Washington, has been initiated by organized American working women through the National Women's Trade Union league. Telegrams inviting participation of a score of women's organizations of the United States and the organized women in 48 nations which sent delegates to the Second International Congress of Working Women in Geneva have been sent out on behalf of the National Women's Trade Union league by Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, its national president.

"To strengthen the governments in their desire to disarm by giving unequivocal expression of the women of the world," is the purpose of the demonstration. The American demonstration will focus in Washington, where it may take the form of a parade, and it will doubtless be carried out locally all over the country also.

The text of the message of the National Women's Trade Union league to the women of 49 nations, signed by Mrs. Robins, contains the following: "President Harding has set Armistice



day for the opening of the momentous disarmament conference at Washington. When we remember the joy that went up from the people of all nations in thanksgiving that peace would once more dwell on earth, no other day would lend the same significance throughout the entire world as this anniversary of November 11, 1918.

"Since that day the aftermath of the war, with its hunger, suffering and misery, has appalled the conscience and paralyzed the spirit of mankind. This is the great hour for women of the world to help lead humanity out of the darkness that overwhelmed it.

"The governments will be strengthened in their desire to disarm if the women of the nations will give unequivocal expression to their will."

TAXES GET BLOW FROM THE VOTERS

Assessment Proposition Hardest Hit in Election.

CITIZENSHIP ACT WINS O. K.

Only One Amendment Put Up to People of Indiana Is Given Approval, According to the Complete Unofficial Returns.

UNOFFICIAL STATE TOTALS.

Complete unofficial returns on the constitutional election from every precinct in Indiana, together with totals for and against each amendment, are listed in the following table:

1—Voters	120,429	\$1,478	58,961
2—Registration	90,944	110,202	119,258
3—Apportionment	78,200	118,883	140,293
4—Veto	83,912	102,588	118,586
5—State terms	75,939	112,942	137,922
6—County terms	82,194	115,721	131,527
7—Prosecutors'	77,535	120,294	143,659
8—Lawyers	78,807	118,904	140,067
9—State supt.	47,329	149,401	102,072
10—Taxation	32,147	167,864	135,817
11—Income tax	29,299	159,671	119,772
12—Militia	54,921	144,329	139,418
13—Salaries	81,925	118,970	137,942

*For 1 Against.

Indianapolis, Sept. 10.—According to the complete but unofficial returns from the 3,384 precincts in this state, 211,917 votes were cast for amendment No. 1, which proved to be the most popular proposal in the special election on constitutional amendments.

This number is slightly less than 17 per cent of the total vote for governor at the election last fall.

The unofficial figures show that the electors ratified the citizenship amendment by a majority of 58,961, and rejected the other twelve proposed changes in the constitution by majorities ranging from 19,258 on the registration proposal to 135,817 on the general tax amendment.

The amendments which were most objectionable to the voters were No. 9, No. 10, No. 11 and No. 12. The first of these, intended to make the office of the state superintendent of public instruction appointive, was rejected by a majority of 102,072; the general tax amendment by a majority of 135,817; the income tax by 119,772, and the militia amendment by 89,418.

Legal Opinion to Be Asked.

The exact effect of the adoption of amendment No. 1 and the rejection of No. 2, on the registration law, probably will not be determined until some official legal opinion is demanded on the question.

George O. Hutsell, Indianapolis city clerk, announced that he would call Samuel Ashby, corporation counsel, for an opinion on the subject. Mr. Hutsell said he had consulted several attorneys and their opinions differed, but most of them believed the registration law would not be invalidated by the adoption of amendment No. 1.

Mr. Hutsell proceeded with plans for the first registration day regardless of any possible effect the adoption of amendment No. 1 might have on the registration law.

It has been pointed out by U. S. Lesh, attorney general of Indiana, that another section of the constitution gives the general assembly authority to enact registration laws, and for that reason the elimination of reference to registration in article 2, section 2 of the constitution, will in no way affect the registration laws. This view, however, is not an official opinion.

Section 14, article 2 of the constitution, referring to registration, says: "And shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote."

This section was not altered by the adoption of amendment No. 1.

May Weaken Law.

Article 2, section 2 of the present constitution, which was amended by the adoption of amendment No. 1, establishes who shall be permitted to vote and ends with the following words: "If he shall be duly registered according to law."

In the adoption of amendment No. 1, enfranchising women and prohibiting aliens from voting until naturalized, this condition, "if he shall be duly registered according to law," is omitted.

The question has been raised whether the elimination of this clause from the constitution will operate to weaken or invalidate the registration law, notwithstanding the reference to registration made in another section, by making it unlawful to deny a citizen the ballot even though he has not registered, if he has complied with the other qualifications necessary to exercise the right of franchise.

In an address at Kokomo before the Lions club C. C. Shirley, an attorney of that city and known as an authority on the state constitution, said that the election was only a skirmish in the real battle to come.

Personal Element Lacking.

"If the election had been for the purpose of picking a county sheriff," he said, "or something of a more personal nature, all the people of Indiana would have gone to the polls. As it was, the proposition of making changes to our instrument of government attracted comparatively little attention. The ballots of those who did go to the polls, however, shows that they were keenly aware of the dangerous amendments hidden among the thirteen voted on."